

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
ARE NOW LANDING
DEVON'S NONPAREIL KEROSINE
OIL.
—
FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

COOKING STOVES.
AGATE IRON WARE.
WAFER IRONS.
CASH AND PAPER BOXES.
KEROSINE STUDY LAMPS.

CORNMEAL. HOMINY.
Cracked WHEAT. Cranberry SAUCE.
Stuffed PEPPERS. MACKEREL.
American BAMS and BACON.
Prime YORK HAMS.

WINES, &c.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.
BRES. GRAVES, " "
BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SACCONI'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.
SACCONI'S OLD INVALID PORT.
HUNTH'S PORT.
1 and 5-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
COUVREUR'S BRANDY.
OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
BURKE'S OLD IRISH WHISKY.
KINAHAN'S LIQUOR.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
BOARD'S OLD TOM GIN.
JAMESON'S IRISH WHISKY.
MARSALA.
CHABREUSE.
MARASCHINO.
OURACAO.
&c., &c., &c.

CIGARS.

NEUVO HABANOS, LA HABANOS,
VEQUEROS, REGALIA ISLENA,
REGALIA SENCILLA, LONDRES,
DAMAS, INSULARES, HABANOS,
PERLAS, CIGARETTES.

O I L M A N ' S S T O R E S,
at the lowest possible prices
F O R C A S H.

MacLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 1, 1883. 1105

NOW PUBLISHED.

BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL,
THEORETICAL AND POPULAR
ASPECTS,
BY
ERNEST J. ETEL, PH.D., TUBING.
REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.
Price, \$1.50.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, August 20, 1883. 1308

NOW READY.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.
A SERIES OF ARTICLES
Reprinted from "The China Mail."
WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,
and may be had at the
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH'S,
And Mr. W. BREWER'S.
Price, 50 Cents.

PUBLICATIONS BY J. DYER BALL

CANTONESE MADE EASY.—A
Book of SIMPLE SENTENCES in the
CANTONESE, with Frey and
LITERAL TRANSLATIONS; and Directions for
Rendering English Grammatical Forms into
Chinese and vice versa.—Price, \$2. Inter-
leaved Copies, \$2.50.

We most cordially recommend it.—
China Review. "Will be found to supply
a want long felt by students of Cantonese,
Daily Press. "Mr. Ball's Notes on
Classifiers and Grammar will be found very
valuable.—China Mail.

EASY SENTENCES IN THE HAKKA
DIALECT WITH A VOCABULARY.—
Price, \$1.

The Sentences given appear to be well
arranged.—China Mail. "Contains a
wide range of subjects.—Chinese Recorder,
etc. "An extensive Vocabulary.—Daily
Press.

FOR SALE at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
W. BREWER'S, and LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co.'s, Hongkong; and at Messrs.
THIERNÉ & Co.'s, London.
Hongkong, January 23, 1884. 143

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY-LAW
By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH
at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the
China Mail Office.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now
be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
China Mail Office.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned, Agents of the above
Company, are authorized to Insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1882. 100

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates, payable other-
wise, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
25,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 496

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to grant Policies on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current
rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 857

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHFOO, TI-NTSIN, NEW-
CHWANG, HANKOW and Ports on the
YANGTZE.)

REDUCTION OF EASTERN RATES.

POLICIES Issued on the spot for any
sum up to £50,000.

EXAMPLE.—

Age 30, With Profits... £3.14.6 per cent.

" 30, Without Profits... £3. 0.6

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 2, 1885. 1118

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Godowns at 2
per cent, net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 932

NOW READY.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES
Reprinted from "The China Mail."

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,
and may be had at the
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH'S,
And Mr. W. BREWER'S.

Price, 50 Cents.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES

Reprinted from "The China Mail."

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,
and may be had at the
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH'S,
And Mr. W. BREWER'S.

Price, 50 Cents.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES

Reprinted from "The China Mail."

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,
and may be had at the
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH'S,
And Mr. W. BREWER'S.

Price, 50 Cents.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES

Reprinted from "The China Mail."

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,
and may be had at the
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH'S,
And Mr. W. BREWER'S.

Price, 50 Cents.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES

Reprinted from "The China Mail."

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,
and may be had at the
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH'S,
And Mr. W. BREWER'S.

Price, 50 Cents.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES

Reprinted from "The China Mail."

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,
and may be had at the
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH'S,
And Mr. W. BREWER'S.

Price, 50 Cents.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES

Reprinted from "The China Mail."

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,
and may be had at the
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH'S,
And Mr. W. BREWER'S.

Price, 50 Cents.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES

Reprinted from "The China Mail."

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,
and may be had at the
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH'S,
And Mr. W. BREWER'S.

Price, 50 Cents.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES

Reprinted from "The China Mail."

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,
and may be had at the
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH'S,
And Mr. W. BREWER'S.

Price, 50 Cents.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES

Reprinted from "The China Mail."

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,
and may be had at the
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH'S,
And Mr. W. BREWER'S.

Price, 50 Cents.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES

Reprinted from "The China Mail."

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,
and may be had at the
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH'S,
And Mr. W. BREWER'S.

Price, 50 Cents.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES

Reprinted from "The China Mail."

WITH AN APPENDIX.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,
and may be had at the
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH'S,
And Mr. W. BREWER'S.

Price, 50 Cents.

THE REVENUE OF CHINA.

THE CHINA MAIL.

tions refuse to give up their own nationalities to another Government, they do not exhaust the subject by any means. 'S.' admits the existence of the Treaty between Hongkong and Macao, and pretends to quote it in support of his contention. The section of the Extradition Ordinance (No. 1 of 1881, Hongkong) which he reproduces gives no ground whatever for his conclusion that the demand made by the Hongkong Government for the rendition of a Portuguese subject is a gratuitous insult to the Government of Macao. If it be true that the Macao Government has declined to cede Xavier on the ground that he is a Portuguese subject—and we believe that this is the fact—then it would be interesting to know what the object of negotiating a Treaty could possibly have been. The only question which, so far as we can remember, was ever raised by way of objection was, whether the Portuguese Government could give up murderers in view of the fact that they might meet with capital punishment. No other difficulty arose; and as the Portuguese community here far outnumbers the members of any other nationality, it would have been a useless contention indeed had Portuguese subjects been exempted from the operation of this law. We have heard some rather amusing accounts of the proceedings that took place in Macao over this matter; but as we have greater consideration for the officials of the Holy City than our correspondent appears to have for the Hongkong 'powers,' shall not record them until confirmed on good authority. Unlike our correspondent, we shall not even charge them with 'crass ignorance,' beyond remarking that they were probably enjoying the balmy air of Portugal when the Treaty was negotiated. It is a pity that Mr. Cordin Real is not now amongst them to explain the objects and reasons of the Extradition Treaty, and thus save us from a position which would be ludicrous were it not that the triumph of crime is involved. It is to be hoped that the Macao Government will reconsider its decision in this matter, because the failure to carry out the fair and reasonable stipulations and obligations of an extradition Treaty cuts both ways. Justice may occasionally require the Hongkong Government to help Macao—if it be not mutual, it may be extremely inconvenient for both parties.

The report is widely spread in the European quarters at Cairo that the present Khedive will resign before the expiration of the year, and that Ismail Pasha will be reinstated with the consent of most of the Powers. The probability of Ismail's re-enthronement causes great satisfaction.

At the third competition in connection with the Scottish Twenty Club, held at Montrose, on May 23, Private Chalmers, of G Company, Angus Rifles, registered the exceptionally high aggregate of 99 out of a possible 105. His respective scores at the different ranges were 34 at 200 yards, 33 at 600, and 32 at 600. Rain fell in torrents throughout the competition.

The Vladivostok Correspondent of a native Japanese paper, quoted by the *Japan Gazette*, says that the defences of that port have been greatly strengthened, and no ship—even a small boat—is allowed to enter or clear the port at night, to the great inconvenience of traders; cruisers are vigilantly watching the approaches to the port.

'MANGE,' in *Truth*, says:—By the way, have you ever noticed how impossible it is to make a man really comprehend the vast importance of a bonnet? Some men actually think that women wear bonnets for the protection they afford the head! Could ignorance find a deeper depth! The rest of the attire may be composed with a view to utility as well as decorative, but a bonnet wholly fails in its life-work if it does not form a becoming frame to the face.

In view of the prolonged continuance of the tailors' strike in Paris we notice that the correspondent of a *Malibas* contemporary, dating from that gay capital, suggests the importation from Singapore of shiploads of sarongs, which are no tailors, and will certainly do us no harm in July. Another idea is, that the Highlanders have a way of wearing a plaid so that it serves also as a kilt. Sarongs for summer and sky plaid for winter. Happy thought! Invest in these in poetical garments, and make a fortune!

Says the *Rangoon Gazette*:—By the last mail from Mandalay we hear of two liaison in the royal employ, Mears Scala (of the arms foundry and Cassaglio of the Dynamite works) having been beaten unmercifully by the Burmese. Details have not reached us but we hear Mr. Andreino, the Italian Consul, has taken active steps in the matter and evidently does not intend to have the matter hushed up. Sometime ago a Frenchman in the palace received a most severe thrashing from the Timedal Minneger's under-strappers; but the next day the Queen sent for his wife and made her a present of a set of diamond ear-rings and Rs. 1000 as a solatium to her husband, a German, and demanded what right he had to make the matter public, though the latter had not done so. It shows that in spite of their arrogance the Burmese still have some respect for an English subject; but they do not care for any other foreigner. Perhaps now that there is a French Consul in Mandalay there may be some respect shown for Frenchmen. They however seem to act on the belief that as all the foreigners are in their service they

can treat them as they please. There is not an Englishman left in Mandalay now to watch over our interests and the lives of many British subjects.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg says the following is the exact state of the Afghan frontier negotiations at the present moment:—Roughly speaking, England, on the part of the Amir, gives up Panjdeh for Zulfiqar. In regard to the latter point, the question is whether the pass shall form the boundary or remain wholly Afghan. In respect to Panjdeh, Russia insists that Merchukh belongs to the oasis, and must, therefore, be included in the transfer. The English Government, on the other hand, claims Merchukh for the Amir, and makes its retention a *sicut quid non*. It is this difference of opinion that chiefly delays the conclusion of a agreement, and it is in this point mainly that the present exchange of views between the two Cabinets turns. The most English proposals are now before the Russian Government; and it may fairly be expected that some light will be thrown upon the matter in the course of a few days. The exact limits of Anhui, Tuanlin, and other districts mentioned in the Agreement of 1873 are also the subject of inquiry at present, but the decision of this portion of the question will probably be referred to the Commissioners on the spot. As to the supposed disunity of the Russian Government to allow matters to be settled by a definite treaty, it is hardly credible that such should be the case, for the original propositions in that matter undoubtedly came from St. Petersburg. On this point, as on many others, England has first declined or shelved the Russian proposals, and afterwards advanced them as her own. Russia, it is true, being in possession, has no pressing reason for wishing the frontier to be settled by treaty, but the opportunity is a good one.

THE STORY of Teo Tsung-tang's army, which halted long enough at the principal point of its advance to sow and reap its own wheat, is not, after all, such a gross exaggeration of the problem any commander has to solve when he undertakes to move a large force to a long distance from its base of supplies. Lord Napier's march into Abyssinia with a handful of men cost England ten millions sterling, and yet our troops reached Magdala under circumstances that might have been easily rendered disastrous had the Abyssinians been made of sterner stuff. Our campaign of 1878, in Afghanistan, cost us twenty-five millions, yet we never put more than a few thousands of soldiers in line of battle. Lord Wolseley's expedition up the Nile will absorb fifteen millions, yet it was only strong enough to succeed under the most favorable conditions. What unenlightened person, looking at all these experiences, will continue to be disturbed by the delusion of a Russian invasion of India under existing circumstances? It has been recently calculated that to march a single army corps of 25,000 men from Herat to Quetta, would require 20,000 miles and 100,000 camels. This calculation assumes that all precautions for guarding the line of communications are neglected, and that no casualties occur from sickness or other causes. So if Russia wants to send fifty thousand men against India, she must begin by collecting at least 200,000 miles and 40,000 camels at Herat. She is not at Herat yet, however, nor is there much prospect that she will get there speedily. Even if she were there, and even if she could court no meeting no opposition on her march thence to Quetta, the task before her would be simply stupendous. Neither should it be forgotten that, starting with fifty thousand men, it would be as much as she could do to put thirty-five thousand in her line of battle at Quetta, while she would be sure of finding there sixty or seventy thousand to dispute her further progress. If people took the trouble to reflect upon these things, the war fever would be less prevalent. —*Evening Mail.*

THE KWANTUNG FLOODS.

As will be seen from the list below, during the day the Rev. Mr. Ost has received further subscriptions from the foreign community towards the Kwantung Foundation Fund, to the extent of over \$1,000. Mr. Ost himself has left for Canton this evening, taking with him a supply of provisions, and a further supply will follow on Monday. He will proceed with all possible speed to the distressed districts, and it is his intention to communicate as soon as possible the result of his labours. The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. and Messrs Butterfield and Swire have kindly granted Mr. Ost free passes by their steamers for six weeks. During Mr. Ost's absence Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, the Acting Registrar General, will officiate as Acting Registrar of the Fund and receive subscriptions.

Daniel E. Caldwell 25
Captain E. Burnie 20
J. M. Armstrong 20
A. M. Apson 10
Robt. Lang & Co. 25
M. J. D. Stephens 25
J. M. V. D. Figaredo 20
M. M. Roza 1
A. S. Morris 10
D. Buttink 10
O. D. Grindell 10
N. Mod. & Co. 51
N. P. Dials 51
Francois Horneaux & Co. 51
C. Pallenage & Co. 51
Tata & Co. 51
Jutnizbally Peerhoy & Co. 51
R. Hubbuboy 25
Ebrahim-bey Putsay 51
Mehta & Co. 51
E. N. Mehta & Co. 51
A. E. Ibrahim & Co. 51
R. S. Wonnwala & Co. 25
Hajee Avlin Esmael 25
Hajee Hamed Esmaek 13
D. B. Tata 10
H. M. M. Ally & Co. 60
Muza. Ibrahim & Co. 63
The Madiatroy Pooy Box, per
H. E. Welhouse 60
J. D. Hutchins 25
S. Brower 10
Hugh McCallum 1
G. C. Cox 10
Medical Hall 10
F. Hazlton 5
Wm. Schmidt 5
A. G. Roman 30
A. dos Remedios 5

Total \$1000

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CROWN SOLICITOR IN THE POLICE COURT.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

Hongkong, July 3.

SIR.—I note that when the Police Court case against the publishers of the Chinese newspaper, the *Tsin Wan Yat Po*, was last brought before the Magistrate on the 25th ult., the Crown Solicitor appeared to prosecute and followed up the case until its conclusion. The trial of the defendant in this case appears to have been undertaken at the instigation of the Acting Registrar General.

In the now celebrated Tintz-tzu-mui murder case an affair of infinitely greater importance to the community of Hongkong than the case in question, the assistance of the Crown Solicitor was applied for by the Police Inspector in charge of the case, but was not forthcoming, and the most scandalous miscarriage of justice known in the annals of the Colony ensued. Can you give me, and with me, many inquiring residents of the Colony, any information as to the scope of the duties incumbent on the Crown Solicitor of this Colony? Is it a fact that the services of this official are only at the disposal of the Registrar General's Department?

Yours, &c.,

ENQUIRER.

[We are unable to explain the discrepancy here, but the Attorney General appears to be of opinion that the getting-up of all evidence in a case for the Supreme Court is the business of the Police. There ought to be a Public Prosecutor; but it is unquestionable that the Crown Solicitor's duties seem to be far more limited now they used to be.—*Ed. C. M.*]

Macao.

(From a Correspondent.)

2nd July.

A good deal of correspondence has been passing lately between the Government of Macao and that of Hongkong with reference to the extradition of the man Xavier, accused of stealing a watch and chain in one of your clubs and who took refuge in this Colony. The man is in prison and will be tried and punished here if the Hongkong Government will send all the witnesses over, but your big folks may rest assured that the man will under no circumstances be extradited. Surprise is generally expressed here at the crass ignorance displayed by your 'powers that be' in asking the rendition of a Portuguese subject from his own Government. The request itself is simply an insult to the Government of Macao, who know how to maintain their own dignity.

As the international law on the point seems to have been totally forgotten in Hongkong, I think it would be refreshing to publish the following opinions expressed by two eminent jurists on the subject:—

§ 151.—All States, with hardly any exception, than England and the United States, refuse to give up their own subjects:—*Yankee States* this is matter of course.

§ 152.—It rather appears to me that the ground for this refusal is not to be looked for in the notion that to give up its own subjects is inconsistent with the dignity of the State, and the protection which it is bound to accord to its subjects, as in the fact that upon the one hand, every subject has a right to remain in his own country; a doctrine which derivs a confirmation from the universal recognition in modern times of the incompetency of banishing the native subjects of any country from it, and, upon the other, that an offence which gives the State occasion to take proceedings against a subject, finds its appropriate judge in that State and not abroad.—*Bar. Inter. Law. pp. 727.*

The rules for extradition, being established more or less on the same basis by the greater part of the States of Europe and America, will, when compared, be found to consist of the following general principles:—*I.* No State will surrender its own subjects, whether native or naturalized citizens, to the judicial criminal prosecution or judgement of another State. *Several treaties*, moreover, contain stipulations to the effect that under the term "subjects" or "citizens" are comprehended those aliens, who, by the laws of the State from whom extradition is requested, are, in questions of extradition, assimilated with citizens or subjects, that is, those who, though not personally naturalized, have obtained the nationality of Domincia (§ 40); also any foreigner domiciled in the State, who, having married a woman native of the State, has had from her one or more children born in the State, such children being, by the law of the State, regarded as native born subjects, and thus protecting the "foreign" father of the native born "subject."—*Bar. Inter. Law. pp. 727.*

The rules for extradition, being established more or less on the same basis by the greater part of the States of Europe and America, will, when compared, be found to consist of the following general principles:—*I.* No State will surrender its own subjects, whether native or naturalized citizens, to the judicial criminal prosecution or judgement of another State. *Several treaties*, moreover, contain stipulations to the effect that under the term "subjects" or "citizens" are comprehended those aliens, who, by the laws of the State from whom extradition is requested, are, in questions of extradition, assimilated with citizens or subjects, that is, those who, though not personally naturalized, have obtained the nationality of Domincia (§ 40); also any foreigner domiciled in the State, who, having married a woman native of the State, has had from her one or more children born in the State, such children being, by the law of the State, regarded as native born subjects, and thus protecting the "foreign" father of the native born "subject."—*Bar. Inter. Law. pp. 727.*

The rules for extradition, being established more or less on the same basis by the greater part of the States of Europe and America, will, when compared, be found to consist of the following general principles:—*I.* No State will surrender its own subjects, whether native or naturalized citizens, to the judicial criminal prosecution or judgement of another State. *Several treaties*, moreover, contain stipulations to the effect that under the term "subjects" or "citizens" are comprehended those aliens, who, by the laws of the State from whom extradition is requested, are, in questions of extradition, assimilated with citizens or subjects, that is, those who, though not personally naturalized, have obtained the nationality of Domincia (§ 40); also any foreigner domiciled in the State, who, having married a woman native of the State, has had from her one or more children born in the State, such children being, by the law of the State, regarded as native born subjects, and thus protecting the "foreign" father of the native born "subject."—*Bar. Inter. Law. pp. 727.*

The rules for extradition, being established more or less on the same basis by the greater part of the States of Europe and America, will, when compared, be found to consist of the following general principles:—*I.* No State will surrender its own subjects, whether native or naturalized citizens, to the judicial criminal prosecution or judgement of another State. *Several treaties*, moreover, contain stipulations to the effect that under the term "subjects" or "citizens" are comprehended those aliens, who, by the laws of the State from whom extradition is requested, are, in questions of extradition, assimilated with citizens or subjects, that is, those who, though not personally naturalized, have obtained the nationality of Domincia (§ 40); also any foreigner domiciled in the State, who, having married a woman native of the State, has had from her one or more children born in the State, such children being, by the law of the State, regarded as native born subjects, and thus protecting the "foreign" father of the native born "subject."—*Bar. Inter. Law. pp. 727.*

The rules for extradition, being established more or less on the same basis by the greater part of the States of Europe and America, will, when compared, be found to consist of the following general principles:—*I.* No State will surrender its own subjects, whether native or naturalized citizens, to the judicial criminal prosecution or judgement of another State. *Several treaties*, moreover, contain stipulations to the effect that under the term "subjects" or "citizens" are comprehended those aliens, who, by the laws of the State from whom extradition is requested, are, in questions of extradition, assimilated with citizens or subjects, that is, those who, though not personally naturalized, have obtained the nationality of Domincia (§ 40); also any foreigner domiciled in the State, who, having married a woman native of the State, has had from her one or more children born in the State, such children being, by the law of the State, regarded as native born subjects, and thus protecting the "foreign" father of the native born "subject."—*Bar. Inter. Law. pp. 727.*

The rules for extradition, being established more or less on the same basis by the greater part of the States of Europe and America, will, when compared, be found to consist of the following general principles:—*I.* No State will surrender its own subjects, whether native or naturalized citizens, to the judicial criminal prosecution or judgement of another State. *Several treaties*, moreover, contain stipulations to the effect that under the term "subjects" or "citizens" are comprehended those aliens, who, by the laws of the State from whom extradition is requested, are, in questions of extradition, assimilated with citizens or subjects, that is, those who, though not personally naturalized, have obtained the nationality of Domincia (§ 40); also any foreigner domiciled in the State, who, having married a woman native of the State, has had from her one or more children born in the State, such children being, by the law of the State, regarded as native born subjects, and thus protecting the "foreign" father of the native born "subject."—*Bar. Inter. Law. pp. 727.*

The rules for extradition, being established more or less on the same basis by the greater part of the States of Europe and America, will, when compared, be found to consist of the following general principles:—*I.* No State will surrender its own subjects, whether native or naturalized citizens, to the judicial criminal prosecution or judgement of another State. *Several treaties*, moreover, contain stipulations to the effect that under the term "subjects" or "citizens" are comprehended those aliens, who, by the laws of the State from whom extradition is requested, are, in questions of extradition, assimilated with citizens or subjects, that is, those who, though not personally naturalized, have obtained the nationality of Domincia (§ 40); also any foreigner domiciled in the State, who, having married a woman native of the State, has had from her one or more children born in the State, such children being, by the law of the State, regarded as native born subjects, and thus protecting the "foreign" father of the native born "subject."—*Bar. Inter. Law. pp. 727.*

The rules for extradition, being established more or less on the same basis by the greater part of the States of Europe and America, will, when compared, be found to consist of the following general principles:—*I.* No State will surrender its own subjects, whether native or naturalized citizens, to the judicial criminal prosecution or judgement of another State. *Several treaties*, moreover, contain stipulations to the effect that under the term "subjects" or "citizens" are comprehended those aliens, who, by the laws of the State from whom extradition is requested, are, in questions of extradition, assimilated with citizens or subjects, that is, those who, though not personally naturalized, have obtained the nationality of Domincia (§ 40); also any foreigner domiciled in the State, who, having married a woman native of the State, has had from her one or more children born in the State, such children being, by the law of the State, regarded as native born subjects, and thus protecting the "foreign" father of the native born "subject."—*Bar. Inter. Law. pp. 727.*

The rules for extradition, being established more or less on the same basis by the greater part of the States of Europe and America, will, when compared, be found to consist of the following general principles:—*I.* No State will surrender its own subjects, whether native or naturalized citizens, to the judicial criminal prosecution or judgement of another State. *Several treaties*, moreover, contain stipulations to the effect that under the term "subjects" or "citizens" are comprehended those aliens, who, by the laws of the State from whom extradition is requested, are, in questions of extradition, assimilated with citizens or subjects, that is, those who, though not personally naturalized, have obtained the nationality of Domincia (§ 40); also any foreigner domiciled in the State, who, having married a woman native of the State, has had from her one or more children born in the State, such children being, by the law of the State, regarded as native born subjects, and thus protecting the "foreign" father of the native born "subject."—*Bar. Inter. Law. pp. 727.*

The rules for extradition, being established more or less on the same basis by the greater part of the States of Europe and America, will, when compared, be found to consist of the following general principles:—*I.* No State will surrender its own subjects, whether native or naturalized citizens, to the judicial criminal prosecution or judgement of another State. *Several treaties*, moreover, contain stipulations to the effect that under the term "subjects" or "citizens" are comprehended those aliens, who, by the laws of the State from whom extradition is requested, are, in questions of extradition, assimilated with citizens or subjects, that is, those who, though not personally naturalized, have obtained the nationality of Domincia (§ 40); also any foreigner domiciled in the State, who, having married a woman native of the State, has had from her one or more children born in the State, such children being, by the law of the State, regarded as native born subjects, and thus protecting the "foreign" father of the native born "subject."—*Bar. Inter. Law. pp. 727.*

The rules for extradition, being established more or less on the same basis by the greater part of the States of Europe and America, will, when compared, be found to consist of the following general principles:—*I.* No State will surrender its own subjects, whether native or naturalized citizens, to the judicial criminal prosecution or judgement of another State. *Several treaties*, moreover, contain stipulations to the effect that under the term "subjects" or "citizens" are comprehended those aliens, who, by the laws of the State from whom extradition is requested, are, in questions of extradition, assimilated with citizens or subjects, that is, those who, though not personally naturalized, have obtained the nationality of Domincia (§ 40); also any foreigner domiciled in the State, who, having married a woman native of the State, has had from her one or more children born in the State, such children being, by the law of the State, regarded as native born subjects, and thus protecting the "foreign" father of the native born "subject."—*Bar. Inter. Law. pp. 727.*

The rules for extradition, being established more or less on the same basis by the greater part of the States of Europe and America, will, when compared, be found to consist of the following general principles:—*I.* No State will surrender its own subjects, whether native or naturalized citizens, to the judicial criminal prosecution or judgement of another State. *Several treaties*, moreover, contain stipulations to the effect that under the term "subjects"

THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 6843.—JULY 3, 1885.]

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERY,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK
SEA PORTS,
NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;
BORDEAUX, LE HAVRE, DUNKIRK,
LONDON AND ANTWERP.

ON THURSDAY, the 9th July, 1885, at Noon, the Company's S.S. *SAGHILLIE*, Commandant DIAZON, with MAIIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 8th July, 1885. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Content and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 27, 1885. 1084

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship, OFF THE
RIO DE JANEIRO will be despatched
to San Francisco, via Yokohama, with
the option of calling at Honolulu, on
SATURDAY, the 11th July, at 3 p.m.,
taking Passengers and Freight for Japan,
the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlanta and
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
concerning Steamers.

Through Passage. Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)
within six months, will be allowed a discount
of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking
within the year, an allowance of 10% will
be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Re-
turn Passage Office available for one year, is
a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of
giving trouble, a course which generally
gives more trouble in the end.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

for Postage if it contains gold or silver
money, jewels, precious articles, or anything
that, as a general rule, is liable to
Customs duties.

This Regulation prohibits the sending
of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the
quantity sent be so small as to make the
sample of no value.

The limits of weight allowed are as
follows:

Books and Papers— to British Offices,
5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; if with
matter, may, however, be enclosed, if the
whole may be paid at Book Rate. Prices
Current will be paid either as Newspapers or
Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as
those, which are written by Hand, do not bear
the character of an actual or personal corre-
spondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied
music, &c. The charge on them is the same
as for books, but, whatever the weight of
a packet containing any partially written
paper, it will not be charged less than 6
cents.

The sender of any Registered Article
may accompany it with a Return Receipt
paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Com-
mercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is
4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited
to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these
dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2
inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise
Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia,
Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all
N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil,
Peru, Chile, Venezuela, The Argentine

Countries not in the Union.—The chief
countries not in the Union are the
Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Post Cards, 3 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Contra, Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected corre-
spondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, 10;
Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10;
Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and
Patterns, 2; Via Ceylon, Letters, 25; Regis-
tration, 25; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General Local Rates for Hongkong,
Macao, China, Japan, Siam direct (4),
Cochin-China, Tonquin, and the Philip-
pines.

Letters per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5 cents (e).

Post Cards, each, 1 cent.

Books, Patterns and Patterns, per 2 oz.,
2 cents.

Newspapers and Prices Current, each, 2
cents.

Registration, 10 cents.

(d) Via Singapore, 10 cents.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao
4 cents.

By Wantai Gap.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.75.

Three Coolies, ... 1.40.

Two Coolies, ... 1.20.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5
p.m. on any week day for addresses in
Victoria will be delivered the same day,
and generally within two hours, unless the
delivery should be retarded by the Contract
Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be
delivered within Victoria at the private
houses of the addressees rather than at
places of business, if a wish to that effect
is expressed by the sender, otherwise all
correspondence is invariably delivered at
the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circu-
lars, Dividends, Warrants, Invitations, Cards,
&c., all of the same weight, to addresses in
Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of
China, may deliver them to the Post
Office un stamped, the postage being then
charged to the sender's account. Each
box must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns
to the same places in the same way. En-
velopes containing Patterns may be wholly
closed, if the nature of the contents is first
exhibited or stated to the Postmaster
General, as he may consider necessary, and
approved by him. Printed Circulars may
be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

The projectors, basing their estimates
upon the most reliable information from
the various Ports in China and Japan—
from Australia, California, Singapore, Pe-
nang, Saigon, and other places frequented by
the Chinese, consider themselves justified
in guaranteeing a large and ever-increasing
circulation. The advantages offered to ad-
vertisers are therefore unusually great, and
the foreign community generally will find
it to their interest to avail themselves of
the same.

The field open to a paper of this descrip-
tion—conducted by private efforts, but
progressive and anti-objective in tone—is
almost limitless. It is on the one hand
commands Chinese belief and interest,
while on the other it deserves every aid
that can be given to it by foreigners.
Like English journals it contains Editorials,
with Local, Shipping, and Commercial
News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for the above may be
sent to

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

THIS paper is now issued every day.
The subscription is fixed at Four
Dollars per annum delivered in Hong-
kong, or Two Dollars Forty Cents in-
cluding postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever
issued under purely native direction. The
chief support of the paper is of course
derived from the native community,
amongst whom also are to be found the
guarantors and securities necessary to
place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates
upon the most reliable information from
the various Ports in China and Japan—
from Australia, California, Singapore, Pe-
nang, Saigon, and other places frequented by
the Chinese, consider themselves justified
in guaranteeing a large and ever-increasing
circulation. The advantages offered to ad-
vertisers are therefore unusually great, and
the foreign community generally will find
it to their interest to avail themselves of
the same.

The field open to a paper of this descrip-
tion—conducted by private efforts, but
progressive and anti-objective in tone—is
almost limitless. It is on the one hand
commands Chinese belief and interest,
while on the other it deserves every aid
that can be given to it by foreigners.
Like English journals it contains Editorials,
with Local, Shipping, and Commercial
News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for the above may be
sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.
THE KOWLOON FERRY.

SPRING LAUNCH MORNING STAR

Run Daily in a Ferry Boat between
Podder's Wharf and Tsim-Tsa-Tai at the
following hours:—

WEEK DAYS. HUNDRED.
Leaves 7 A.M. Leaves 1 P.M. Leaves 8 P.M.
6.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M. 6.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M.
6.00 " 8.30 " 7.30 " 8.00 "
6.00 " 9.00 " 9.00 " 10.15 "
6.45 " 10.15 " 11.00 " NOON.
10.45 " 12.30 P.M. 1.00 " 1.00 P.M.
12.45 P.M. 1.00 " 1.30 " 2.00 "
1.30 " 2.00 " 2.30 " 3.00 "
2.20 " 3.00 " 3.30 " 4.00 "
3.20 " 4.00 " 4.15 " 4.30 "
4.15 " 4.30 " 4.50 " 5.10 "
4.55 " 5.10 " 5.25 " 5.40 "
5.25 " 5.40 " 5.55 " 6.10 "
5.00 " 5.15 " 5.30 " 7.00 "
5.25 " 5.40 " 5.55 " 7.00 "
5.00 " 5.15 " 5.30 " 7.15 "
5.25 " 5.40 " 5.55 " 7.30 "

* There will be no Launch on Monday
and Friday, on account of cooling.

The above Time Table will be strictly
observed, except under unavoidable cir-
cumstances. In case of stress of weather,
no service will be given of any stoppages.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be
registered or unregistered, can be received

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Companys or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Bangloe	Webster	Brit. str.	1200	July 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Cascapedia	Fraser	Amer. str.	1924	June 21	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
City of Rio de Janeiro	Cobb	Amer. str.	3524	July 1	21 P. M. S. S. Co.	Kuchingtu	5th inst.
Crusader	Rowin	Brit. str.	648	July 1	3 Butterfield & Swire	Nagasaki	
Dentoros	Leithjous	Brit. str.	1197	July 1	28 H. J. H. Tripp	Coast Ports	
Douglas	Young	Brit. str.	982	July 1	11 Douglas Steamship Co.		
Fantover	Tarbock	Brit. str.	2063	June 30	10 Senior Naval Officer		
Fernaria	Kelly	Brit. str.	700	June 1	9 Sun Guan Loong		
Foknia	Chisholm	Brit. str.	1115	June 29	27 Siemssen & Co.		
Galveston	Chase	Brit. str.	609	July 1	2 Douglas Steamship Co.		
Ghazoo	Webster	Brit. str.	1001	July 22	Order		
Gisland	Johns	Brit. str.	134	May 20	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Saigon	6th inst.
Glamis Castle	Salman	Brit. str.	1008	July 1	2 Siemssen & Co.		
Glenorchy	Heller	Brit. str.	1775	July 1	24 Ardmore, Matheson & Co.		
Gulf of Suez	Lawa	Brit. str.	1014	June 29	10 Russell & Co.		
Kashgar	Speck	Brit. str.	1515	June 20	19 P. & S. N. Co.		
Mari	Hohlmann	Brit. str.	704	June 29	29 Wilder & Co.		
Mary Austin	Mooney	Brit. str.	149	June 29	Order		
Menai	Maxwell	Brit. str.	2200	June 21	Russell & Co.		
Mount Lebanon	Maxwell	Brit. str.	1655	June 3	3 Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Pilot Fish	Robinson	tug	161	June 20	2 H. K. & W. Dock Co.		
Pot Jackson	Hogg	Brit. str.	252	July 1	30 Tung Kee		
Saitze	Wright	Brit. str.	252	May 25	31 A. R. Mart		
Taichoo	Jordan	Brit. str.	862	July 1	2 Yuen Fat Hong		
Tannadice	Green	Brit. str.	2200	June 21	21 Russell & Co.		
Voytorn							